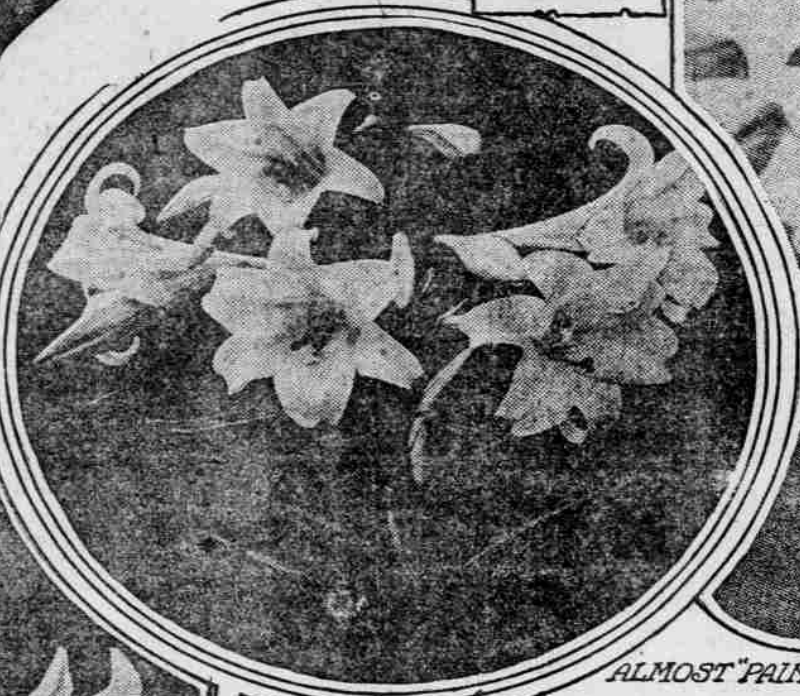


DAY of the LILIE



ALMOST "PAINTING THE LILY"



Facts From Jerusalem

THE name of Jerusalem is repeated on Easter Day by millions and millions of flowers of the Christian religion as well as the Jewish. If one stops to think how many times the word Jerusalem has been repeated during the 2,000 years that have passed since the appearance of the Nazarene on the platform of the world history, one must admit that there is no city in the world that can rival with Jerusalem in fame. The name of Jerusalem has become a familiar and sweet name to many a nation and many an individual.

Since the time of Crusaders the city of Jerusalem did not attract the attention of the nations until the Syrian campaign of General Allenby. The Golden Gate has been closed for centuries by the Turks for fear that the prophecy might be fulfilled which predicted that on a certain Friday a Christian conqueror will enter Jerusalem through the Golden Gate, terminating the Turkish rule over the Holy City. The Golden Gate is still closed with mortar and stone, yet the prophecy was fulfilled by Allenby's entrance through the Jaffa gate.

The Easter season is by far the busiest and most interesting one of Jerusalem. The setting in of Spring makes it possible as well as pleasant for tourists and visitors from all parts of the globe to gather in the Holy City and see with their eyes the place whose name is world-famous and on which scenes occurred that tended to bring about decisive turning points in the history of the human race.

The Garden of Gethsemane.
One of these places is the Garden of Gethsemane. As the Hebrew name indicates Gethsemane was an olive garden, with an "oil press" on its grounds. The present garden is situated on the western slopes of the Mount of Olives, a little distance up from the Kidron Valley. Although very much reduced in size, it still contains some of the old olive trees that stood there when the Galilean spent the night with his eleven followers before he was betrayed. The place has been turned into a beautiful flower garden, and from here cards are sent to all parts of the world with flowers from Gethsemane glued on to them.

On Green Thursday before Easter the vast number of visitors walk down the slopes of Mt. Mira, on which the temple stands, cross the Kidron Valley near Sitti Miram, the tomb of St. Mary, and enter the garden after ascending a distance up the Mount of Olives. For lack of space to accommodate the visitors, they are allowed to remain a short time on the place, during which they can sing a hymn or read a passage from the New Testament and then make room for newcomers. Hymns characteristic of all Christian nations are sung in almost every civilized tongue in the quietude of the garden.

Calvary.
Calvary was a hill on which criminals were crucified. The crucifixion was an old eastern habit.

The historical hill of Calvary, on which the three crosses of that Good Friday stood, has disappeared. On its site the Church of the Holy Sepulchre has been built by Helena, the wife of Emperor Constantine, of the Byzantine empire, in the fourth century after the Christian era. On this place the celebration of the foot washing and the Holy Light takes place.

The foot washing is celebrated on Greek Thursday in the court of the church by the followers of the Greek Orthodox faith, reproducing the foot washing that took place in the room of Zion 2,000 years ago.

The Holy Light.
But the most attended festival is the celebration of the Holy Light. The celebration is world famous and yearly attracts visitors from all parts of the world. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon of the Saturday before Easter, the light is given out from the front chamber of the tomb by the Greek Orthodox Patriarch and is passed on by the anxiously waiting youth of Jerusalem. Every individual who carries a candle lights it from the light next to him and in a marvelously short time the light is passed on through the different parts of the interior of the church, out into the yard, up to the visitors on the flat roofs of the church, through the city and out into the churches of the whole country.

Before the war the Turkish military force used to police the occasion to prevent any disorder, but mostly to show that Islam is dominating even on the very sacred grounds of Christianity. But since the entrance of the victorious General Allenby, the policing was done by Tommies or Australians, who were participants in the celebration and whose presence was deemed essential only for preventing molestation by pickpockets.

Gordon, an English archeologist, discovered a hill outside the Damascus gate which has the shape of a skull with holes arranged so as to form two eyes, a nose and a mouth. At the foot of the hill is a garden, and on one side of the garden is a tomb hewn into the rock. The tomb corresponds to the description of the tomb mentioned in the New Testament. The Gordon Calvary is located a short distance from a gate and on the road from Jerusalem to Jericho. Yet the Gordon Calvary does not face the temple which the old Calvary did.

The Easter Sunday.
The Easter Sunday is celebrated at daybreak in the Holy Sepulchre with a very impressive service. Yet the main celebration is in the streets of the city and the homes of the people. The children enjoy the game of trying to see how many eggs they can break by the ones they have, holding them in a vertical position. The broken egg becomes the property of the winner. Easter is the great festival of the Orient. On this occasion people have parties to which they invite their friends.

The Jaffa Gate, which was made famous by the entry of General Allenby

and creeds. A sea of colors is displayed by the garments worn by the individuals varying from the gay and many-colored Oriental dresses to the dark-one-colored dress of ministers and priests, and from the primitive dress of the sons of the desert to the most elegant and dressy fashions of Paris, London or New York.

Bal el Kalil is the center of traffic of the city. Here the vehicles stand in line ready to convey the natives, as well as the tourists, through the city and through the country. Camel caravans in their characteristic, slow pace share the pavement with the modern motor driven cars. A scene at the Jaffa Gate during the Easter season has no equal in any cosmopolitan city

in any part of the world, and impresses upon the observer the importance of the city and its fame which it owes to the occurrences of the Easter season 2,000 years ago.—Philadelphia Record.

of it—but the rabbit? Well, he just melted away into an unrecognizable solid mass.

Odd Things Can Happen

THERE are many little tragedies which happen at Easter time. Some of them are pathetic, and most of them are not without their humorous side. Right on your very street, possibly in the house next door, there is something going on which is tragic to the person it happens to, and humorous to those who do not suffer by it.

Take little Jack or little Mary, for instance. Well, we'll take little Mary. She gets an all-chocolate Easter bunny. All day long you'll long for a piece of that bunny—grown-ups call them rabbits—and all day long Mary'll hold it in her hand. Not that she is wise to the fact that we want a piece of the chocolate, but just because the bunny is fascinating. By the end of the day Mary has no rabbit. Goodness, no! Nobody took the rabbit from Mary. She still has the chocolate—every bit

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Fourteen-year-old brother has ideas of his own about how Easter should be spent. A certain young lady—13

years of age—is the apple of brother's eye, and it is only natural and fitting for a young man about to venture on the sea of love, that he should have a certain kind of necktie and low shoes. Easter blooms forth in all its splendor and brother ventures forth to meet his lady fair. But lo! He figured on her liking his plain blue tie, and all the time she likes the regimental stripe tie worn by little Willie Green, and proves her liking by taking her Easter stroll with Willie and not brother.

Three weeks before Easter, just when the Easter bonnet makes its appearance in the hat shops, mother rushes downtown to get herself a hat. And for three weeks mother is on pins and needles waiting for Easter Day to arrive. And when Easter does arrive she is on more pins and needles waiting for 11 to strike so that she can spring a Spring hat surprise on father. Of course, father and mother go to church on Sunday and shall wear the hat. She thinks her pale green turban a little bit frisky. Father not only approves of mother's thoughts in words, but also thinks other things which will not be put in words.

Yes, but the worst is yet to come, a thousand little lumps shout it: "The worst is yet to come!" Sure enough, here it comes. Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Smith, next-door neighbors, each ap-

pear on their respective doorsteps, dressed in their Easter best; each has a new hat. They are exactly alike, not a flower placed differently, not a loop of ribbon unlike. And the worst is yet to come—they haven't discovered it yet! . . . The worst is here. They have.

Lillies, Eggs and Bunnies

AN Easter egg by any other name would taste just as delicious, but the world over the people are creatures of habit, so at Easter and around Easter only we have the chocolate and jelly eggs.

The association of Easter and eggs goes back to heathen times, says one authority.

"It seems as if the egg was thus decorated for an Easter trophy, after the days of mortification and abstinence were over and festivity had taken their place, and as an emblem of the resurrection of life, as certified to us by the resurrection from the regions of death and the grave. Not only do we find this record of the use of eggs among the practices of the Egyptians, the ancient Israelites and the early Christians, but De Gebelin informs us that the custom of using eggs at Easter may be traced up not only to the theology of the people of Egypt, but to the theology and philosophy of the Persians, the Gauls, the Greeks and the Romans, all of whom regarded the egg as an emblem of the universe and the work of the Supreme Divinity."

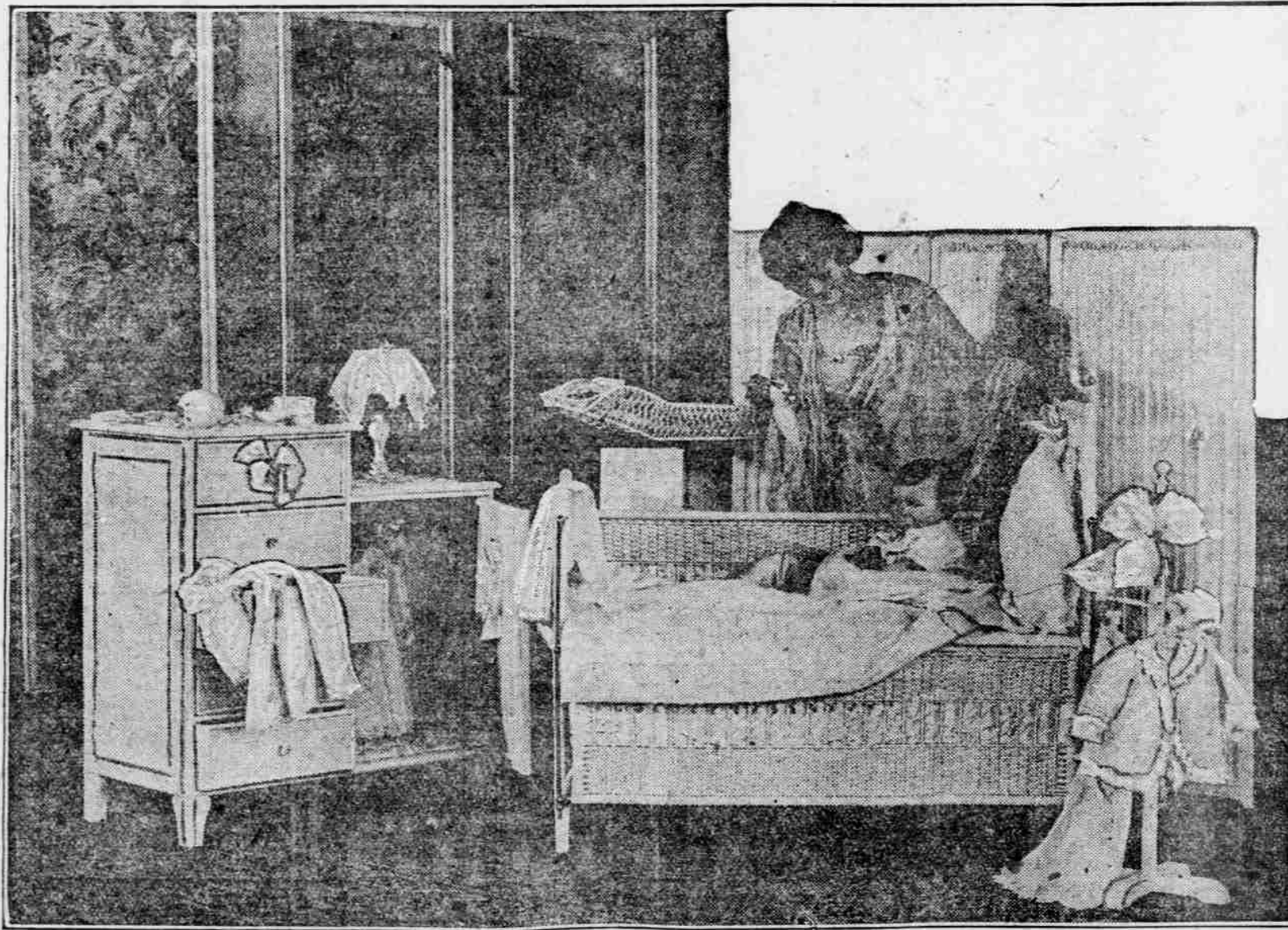
The Christians have used eggs on Easter Day as containing the elements of future life, symbols of the resurrection. Painted or ornamented eggs have become in many lands an Easter institution.

As for the bunny, the chicken and the kowlee, they all play their part in modern Easter gifts. The bunny or hare owes its popularity to the belief of the German children that it is the hare who lays the eggs on Easter Day.

The Easter Flowers.
Easter always brings a profusion of flowers, with the lily the most popular of all.

The lily industry in the United States is thriving. Millions upon millions are grown from Florida to California. In these climates they are grown under glass, in fact a veritable lily king plants a half a million bulbs this way. But in enthusiasm for the lily, the rhododendron, the azalea, the spirea, tulip, hyacinth, daffodil, narcissus, ferns and the many others must not be forgot nor their charms overlooked.

SYNTHETIC CAMPHOR.
Camphor is now being manufactured synthetically from turpentine. This step has been made in order to supply the American market with the aromatic substance. The majority of camphor is imported from Japan. It is used in medicine, in the making of celluloid, which is a combination of camphor and gun cotton. The Department of Agriculture has established a camphor farm in Florida and is producing a very good grade of the substance.



—Photo by Underwood.

Attractive Furnishings For The Babe